

## WEATHER FORECAST.

Showers to-day; to-morrow fair; mild temperature.

Highest temperature yesterday, 69; lowest, 57.

Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 277—DAILY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1922.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

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FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

## THE NEW YORK HERALD

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THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.

The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

FRENCH CHAMBER  
BACKS POINCARÉ IN  
VOTE OF 484-100

Premier Empowered to Act  
Without Allies if Ger-  
many Violates Treaty.

## LOAN LESS IMPORTANT

Premier Says He Will Not  
Let France's Reparations  
Be Subordinated.

## SO NOTIFIES COMMISSION

Objects to Dangers at The  
Hague and Appeals to  
Nationalism.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, June 2.

"I understand that attempts are being made to subordinate the problem of international loans to a new amendment of our claims. Never will that be permitted," said Premier Raymond Poincaré in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. "This morning I notified the French delegation on the Reparations Commission that it must not lend itself to any such maneuver."

This declaration by the Premier, in the midst of the continuation of the debate on the foreign policy of the Government, received tremendous applause. This is considered largely responsible for the almost unprecedented vote of confidence accorded at the close of the tempestuous session, the Premier receiving 484 votes for and only 100 against his conduct in regard to the Genoa conference, his opposition to facing new dangers at The Hague and his appeal to extreme nationalism, in which every day he demands a reparation settlement, but is unalterably opposed to any further reductions.

The vote gives authority to the Government to act without the other allies if Germany violates the Versailles treaty and to decide whether France will be represented at the Hague conference.

## Urges Broader Policy.

At the close of the session, however, many deputies expressed the conviction that the project of an international loan would languish for many months, as Poincaré's move is believed to make unanimity on the commission impossible. M. Poincaré's opponent in the debate to-day was M. Herriot, leader of the radical Socialists, and generally considered the codirector with the Brandement of the fortunes of the Left group. M. Herriot condemned a policy purely national interests, and declared that Europe to-day was in need of a leader policy of economic solidarity, in which France should take the initiative.

"You came back from Genoa with your hands unbound," said M. Herriot, "and you are now asking for a reparation settlement. If France does not take to such meetings a clearly defined program who will do it for us?" He declared that France must go to The Hague in order to defend her own rights, as well as to assure the peaceful working of European democracies.

But all arguments were unavailing. M. Poincaré's strength grew with every effort to induce France into a definite policy of cohesion. The session had to be suspended when, during the debate on the possibility of France aiding Russia, M. Poincaré made a large number of benches around the fury of the Communists.

M. Poincaré read a telegram from the Red Cross in Russia saying that it was undeniable that the natives in some parts of Russia were eating their children, although the Soviet Government denies this. He said that he had received 6,000,000 francs' worth of foodstuffs and clothing voted months ago by the French Government.

"There was nearly a riot when some one on the extreme right called out 'Why not let Cachim (the Communist) deputy' go back to Russia to be eaten alive!"

Poincaré Attacked.

PARIS, June 2 (Associated Press).—M. Herriot charged Premier Poincaré with being responsible for the question of international loans not being put before the Genoa conference. The Premier replied that he had refused to bring up the question at Genoa because he was convinced it was too closely and dangerously associated with that of the German debt to the Allies.

"I made no mistake," the official stenographic report of the proceedings quotes the Premier as saying. "Before the Reparations Commission, or the right beside it in the Bankers Commission, we may see right now most formidable attempts being effected against France for the purpose of subordinating international loans to a new amendment of our claims against Germany. This morning, accepting my responsibilities as chief of the Government, I informed the representatives of France on the Reparations Commission that he must not accept the proposition."

The Premier's reference to "most formidable attempts" is interpreted by close friends of the Government as meaning that France is unalterably opposed to a small loan to Germany, of which France would share only to the extent of a few hundred million francs, but in favor of a large international loan, with a probable reduction in the French claim and a moratorium extending over a few years.

In Reparations Commission circles, commenting on the Premier's remarks, it was said that the bankers have had two alternatives under consideration, a

WORLD BANKERS UNCERTAIN  
AS TO EXTENT OF POWERS

Adjournment Taken to Obtain a Clearer Interpretation  
From the Reparations Commission Regarding  
Their Role in Arranging a Loan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, June 2.

The international committee of bankers, including J. P. Morgan, which has been studying the prospects for an international loan for Germany, when it meets again Wednesday next hopes to have more definite information from the Reparations Commission as to the limits its discussions may reach and the scope of any recommendations which the world bankers deem essential to the success of any loan.

The adjournment has caused much concern, besides numerous unfounded rumors as to the difficulties arising in their conferences, as well as suggestions of differences among the bankers themselves.

The *Journal des Debats* to-night insists that there has been a break over the intention of the bankers to recommend the writing down of Germany's reparation indebtedness, which the French Government, with a strongly nationalistic Parliament behind it, declares must remain unchanged.

The New York Herald correspondent has been assured that these alleged differences have not yet been manifested in the few sessions the bankers have held. The bankers have found, however, that the original in-

structions of the Reparations Commission were not as clear as some desired, leaving doubts as to the scope of their deliberations and any eventual suggestions.

"Naturally," said one banking expert to-day, "the committee, being composed of men of practical banking experience, does not wish to make suggestions for any loan except on a basis which will protect the lenders. It was this alone which necessitated an adjournment, and the Reparations Commission will be able, between now and next Wednesday, to give a clearer interpretation of just what the committee's role is to be."

It was pointed out that the actual decision to float a loan, as well as the details of how it could be distributed, do not fall within the jurisdiction of the bankers themselves, the Governments represented on the Reparations Commission and Germany herself having the final voice in these matters.

It was insisted to-day that the committee thus far has satisfied itself on a point—that international confidence in the future of Europe is possible only if the entente of England and France is established. As to the size any loan may attain and the conditions under which it will be possible, the bankers have decided to refrain from personal expressions until they know the attitude the Reparations Commission will take toward their assuming the "mandate to study" the situation in the fullest sense of the word.

PRESIDENT AGAINST  
LATEST BONUS PLAN

Direct Information From  
White House Shows That He  
Is Not Wabbling.

## McCUMBER TO USE FILMS

Senator Glass's Condemnation  
of Raid Is Reviewed.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Washington, D. C., June 2.

The frenzied attempts of Senate Finance Chairman McCumber to rush the bonus raid to a vote has not affected the position of President Harding in the slightest degree.

Information of direct character came from the White House to-day that the President is not "wabbling" as some of the bonus Senators have attempted to make it appear.

Several Senators and other persons who talked with the President this afternoon have the very best reason for knowing he is still opposed to any bonus project that does not carry a sales tax and that he is further of the belief that the bonus bill should be abandoned for the time being.

Retraction of the President's position did not have the slightest effect, however, on the plans of the Senators who attach unwarranted importance to the political influence of the American Legion officials, which results of recent primaries prove to be a glaring fallacy.

## Fervid Political Chase.

Mr. McCumber and other Senators, who have worked themselves into a high state of excitement over the political influence of the organization created for non-partisan and purely patriotic purposes, are going ahead with their scheme to put through a bonus bill. They will make their try with the Fordney-McCord measure, which the President has indicated he will not accept, but which Mr. McCumber has adopted in large part as the basis for the bill which carries his name.

That measure will be formally reported to the Senate on Monday with what are intended to be "solemn ceremonies," warranted only by a declaration of war or the reestablishment of peace through Congressional action. Officials of the American Legion are going to make the event a "solemn ceremony." When the movie machine has been properly placed a band and valiant escort of bonus seekers will escort Mr. McCumber and his bill from the Finance Committee room to the Senate Chamber. Movie rights will be granted "free gratis" to Mr. McCumber and other bonus Senators for use in their primary contests in their respective States.

## Motion Certain of Defeat.

After the "solemn ceremony" has been completed Mr. McCumber's bill will be before the Senate. He undoubtedly will attempt to have it considered at once either by unanimous consent or a motion to displace the tariff measure. It is of incidental interest that the President to-day caused it to be known that he does not favor the withdrawal of the tariff for any purpose, but is of the opinion that Congress should pass the measure at the present session.

Any move made by Mr. McCumber and his bonus associate to progress their bill is certain to be defeated. It is not improbable that the aid over the motion to bring up the \$5,000,000,000 bonus bill will indicate the actual lineup of Senators because quite a

BOY HELD AS SLAYER  
OF LAWRENCE GIRL

Francis Kluxen, Once Arrested  
and Later Freed, Is In-  
dicted in Murder.

## CLAMOR AGAINST MILLS

New Jersey Attorney-General  
Asks Special Prosecutor for  
Morristown Case.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Morristown, N. J., June 2.

The May term of the Morris county Grand Jury returned an indictment to-night against Francis Kluxen, Jr., 17, charging him with the murder of Janette Lawrence, 12, in Kluxen's Woods, near Madison, last October 6. The boy was arrested and locked up in the Morris county jail. He refused to make a statement.

It is expected Justice Parker of the Supreme Court, who received the indictment, will set a date for the trial, soon, but before he does so he must appoint a special prosecutor to handle the case for the State. Thomas McCran, Attorney-General of New Jersey, presented the case to the Grand Jury and aided in obtaining most of the evidence on which young Kluxen was indicted, but last night after the court had received the indictment he asked to be relieved.

Mr. McCran said he did not care to be connected with the case any longer, and that he would not have time to handle it, as he had made arrangements to go to Europe for the summer and expects to sail within a few days.

He also asked that County Prosecutor John M. Mills be suspended from any connection with the case, and asked the court to name a special prosecutor.

Prosecutor Mills, except for giving the Attorney-General some assistance in collecting evidence, has had no connection with the case since Frank Jancarek, a laborer, was tried for the crime and acquitted. Even before Jancarek's trial the attitude of Mr. Mills was displeasing to the city authorities and the residents of Madison that several memorials and petitions were sent to the Attorney-General asking that Mills be taken off the case. The clamor and the feeling finally became so strong that Mr. McCran removed Mr. Mills and handled the case himself.

The Stamford office of police, John B. Brennan, and several detectives held the scouting party from White Plains. Virtually every man in the city who drives a public automobile was interrogated. In their scrutiny of physicians and myself went to Stamford and interviewed the taxicab drivers and physicians. I saw a young man in the car of one of the taxicab drivers, who was in the jail at White Plains. I felt practically sure that he is not the Rogers we were searching for.

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WANTED TO BE FACED  
BY CUNNINGHAM IN  
MURDER STORY TEST

Search in Stamford Fails to  
Corroborate Tale of  
New Witness.

## 'RED HERRING' THEORY

Detective O'Farrell Thinks  
Yarn Is Told to Divert  
Inquiry.

## ONE ROGERS IS FOUND

Not Identified as the One  
Sought, and 'Wounded' Man  
Stays Missing.

Sheriff George Werner, boss crime hunter of Westchester county, said last night that nothing had developed thus far to support any of the varying stories of the imprisoned witness, James J. Cunningham, as to the shooting of Clarence Peters and Bill, or Joe, Jackson by Walter S. Ward.

Werner and two assistants, aided by the police of Stamford, spent several hours in the Connecticut city looking for the wounded Jackson, who, if Cunningham is to be believed, was taken to a hospital or a physician's home in Stamford early in the morning of May 16, and for Charles Rogers, the chauffeur who drove the car.

Search of hospitals and inquiry of physicians not only of Stamford but of other towns disclosed no patient who could be Jackson. A Charles Rogers was found, and he formerly owned a Hudson Super-six, the kind of car in which Cunningham says he and the Rogers of his story hustled the unconscious Jackson across the State line after the shooting, which, Cunningham intimated, took place in the Ward home in New Rochelle.

Private detectives who talked to Cunningham in White Plains jail yesterday were unable to get any new admissions. It was their opinion after the talk that he is a faker, despite his many admissions. He admitted he was down and out. The detectives say he refused to answer many of their questions, but admitted that everything in the affidavit made was hearsay evidence, and that before he signed them he had the words "hearsay evidence" written on them.

Detectives are now looking for a woman Cunningham was known to travel with. He was in her company frequently at Saratoga last summer. She is small and very dark and is said to be the wife of a Hoboken man, who is now serving a term in the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., for a bank swindle.

Stamford Rogers protested that although he did know a man of the name of Cunningham in New York it was not the Jim Cunningham now in the White Plains jail and that he did not know a Hoboken man who was anywhere, sound or injured. As the Stamford Rogers did not match in any way except age the description given by Cunningham, the Sheriff of the Ward meditation, came to the conclusion that they had not got hold of the man they wanted. Questioning of Louis Natche, Stamford taxi man who has a Hudson Super-six, was equally unproductive.

## The Sheriff Sums Up.

Last night Sheriff Warner, at his home in Rye, gave this summary of his labors:

"Cunningham, the man who was turned over to us in the McAlpin Hotel in New York last night, and who was placed in the Westchester county jail as a material witness, gave us the information that Jackson, supposed to be missing, was in Stamford, probably in a sanitarium or a physician's house. This morning we Deputy Sheriff Fred Raymond and myself went to Stamford and interviewed the taxicab drivers and physicians. I saw a young man in the car of one of the taxicab drivers, who was in the jail at White Plains. I felt practically sure that he is not the Rogers we were searching for."

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Flier Who Menaced Crowd  
Dismissed by Harding

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New York Herald Bureau,  
Washington, D. C., June 2.

HERBERT FAHEY, aviator, who flew low over the heads of the audience attending the ceremonies at the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial last Tuesday, was dismissed to-day from the Officers Reserve Corps by Secretary of War Weeks and publicly reprimanded at the White House. Fahey was a Lieutenant in the Reserve Corps.

The aviator was dismissed without court-martial under authority which gives to the President power to take disciplinary measures and dismiss members of the corps at will.

Fahey was charged with disrespect to the President of the United States and with having endangered the lives of the assembled spectators. His defense was he thought he might fly over the crowd between 2 and 3:30 P. M. The War Department says he was warned not to fly at all between 2 and 5 P. M.

MRS. MCCORMICK TO  
DROP FIGHT ON OSER

Decides Not to Press Injunction  
to Prevent Daughter's  
Marriage.

## HARVESTER HEAD QUILTS

Harold F. McCormick Becomes  
Chairman of New Execu-  
tive Committee.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
CHICAGO, June 2.—Cyrus H. McCormick, chairman of the board of directors of the International Harvester Company, issued a statement to-day that his brother, Harold F., had retired as president of the company and had been named chairman of a newly created executive committee, and that Alexander Legge, who started with the concern as a salesman, had been elected president.

Another announcement was that Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick had dropped her legal fight to enjoin the marriage of her daughter Mathilde to Max Oser, whom she accuses of being a fortune hunter.

The retirement of Mr. McCormick started rumors that he would hasten to Europe to assist at the marriage of Mathilde to Oser or that he would go to Paris to become the husband of Ganna Walska, grand opera singer.

Mr. McCormick, however, stated that as head of the executive committee of the Harvester concern he "could give more time to policies and the larger questions which arise" and that he did not contemplate "any diminution" in service to the company. The change had been in contemplation for a year, he said.

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WHOLE PAGES TORN  
FROM RECORDS  
OF STOCK ACCOUNTS

Missing Lists Said to Be  
Those of C. A. Stoneham's  
Former Customers.

## SENATOR LUSK NAMED

He Got \$5,000 Personal  
Check as Fee in Ticker Af-  
fair, Says Andrews.

## LOCKWOOD IS MENTIONED

Senator Declined to Help  
Brokerage Get Back Its Wire  
Service, He Asserts.

Several pages have been torn from the books of E. D. Dier & Co., the defunct brokerage, and are missing. This was brought out yesterday at the continuation of the bankruptcy hearing before Benjamin Miller, referee, at 2 Rector street.

Other testimony related to State Senator Clayton R. Lusk, Arthur G. Hays, attorney for the receiver, drawing from Fred Andrews, cashier for Dier, the statement that Andrews had paid Senator Lusk \$5,000 for legal services in connection with the efforts to get back the ticker service for Dier.

The lost pages, said witnesses, carried the statements on securities that Charles A. Stoneham & Co. turned over to Hughes & Dier when the Stoneham firm went out of business. Mr. Hays said after the hearing that the fact that the books had been tampered with certainly did not reflect in any way on Mr. Stoneham.

Pages Rewritten by Stroth.

John L. Dedenhoff, who until a short time before the failure was in charge of Dier's bookkeeping department, saw the books and testified that pages from 78 to 81, dated in April and May of last year, were missing and apparently had been torn from the book. Page 80 was missing and also pages 85 and 86.

With reference to one group of the missing sheets—the book being of the loose-leaf variety—the witness said he had questioned August Stroth, Andrews's son-in-law, and that Stroth had said he had had them but could not find them when he was told to look for them.

Dedenhoff testified that in his judgment, based on his knowledge of the books, the missing pages related to the Stoneham transactions.

Stroth, who had been out of the room, was called and testified that the sheets were missing, but could not tell what became of them. He recalled they had been written up in the cashier's department and then that they related to the Stoneham transactions. There had been necessary rewriting on some of the sheets, he said, and he thought Brooks, the accountant, had done the final rewriting, though he had rewritten some of the sheets.

Stroth was hazy about the reason for the rewriting, but said the firm constantly was checking up the securities received from Stoneham and also "securities that Stoneham still owed to the firm." Stroth also testified regarding what Mr. Hays thought was a false entry in one of his books, but which he insisted was not.

Andrews Tells of Lusk Check.

Andrews was called next and told of the payment to Senator Lusk by personal check, for which he later was reimbursed out of the Dier funds.

What Mr. Hays thought was a false entry in one of his books, but which he insisted was not.

Names Senator Lockwood.

"Have you seen or conferred with Senator Lusk since you testified before regarding this check?" asked the referee.

"I have not seen or spoken to him; I simply remembered what the check was for."

"Who was present when you gave him your check for \$5,000?"

"Senator Lockwood and Senator Dunigan."

Consolidated Brokers  
Thrown Into Bankruptcy

A NOTHER Consolidated Stock Exchange firm failed yesterday. Stilwell, Loeffler & Lowe of 27 William street, went into the hands of a receiver on a voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed by three creditors, who said the liabilities of the firm were \$200,000 and the assets \$50,000.

The firm had branch offices in the Knickerbocker Building, Broadway and Forty-second street, and at New Rochelle. Its members are P. Albert Stilwell, William S. Loeffler and Charles Lowe. Wolfgang Schwabacher was appointed receiver with a bond of \$20,000.

HELD FOR ATTACKING  
BROADHURST AT SEA

John B. Symon Arrested in  
Baltimore on New York  
Playwright's Charge.

NIGHT ASSAULT IN CABIN  
Was Kicked Almost  
Unconscious.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—John Burness Symon, member of the wrecking firm of Symon Brothers, San Francisco, was held under \$5,000 bond by United States Commissioner Supplee this afternoon for assaulting George Broadhurst, playwright and manager of the Broadhurst Theater, New York, on the high seas.

Symon was arrested by Department of Justice agents, who had been notified by wireless of the attack, when the steamship Columbia from San Francisco docked at this port.

After conference with United States District Attorney Carman, Mr. Broadhurst placed the charge against Symon and the arrest was made.

At the hearing Mr. Broadhurst described an attack upon him in his stateroom on the night of May 26 that Commissioner Supplee characterized as a "practically murderous assault."

Soon after 11 o'clock on the night of the attack, Mr. Broadhurst testified, he retired. Because of a disturbance in the adjoining cabin he went into the hallway. He addressed occupants of the room, saying: "Boys, you've had a nice, long party, and now I suggest that you get to bed and give somebody else a chance."

Retiring to his cabin, Mr. Broadhurst said, he climbed into a berth and lay there for five or ten minutes. Suddenly a man whom he recognized as Symon, stripped of clothing, rushed into his cabin, grabbed him and hurled him to the floor, his head striking against a trunk. He said Symon hit him several blows in the face and kicked him in the groin. He then became semi-conscious. He is still under a doctor's care, he said.

Under cross-examination Mr. Broadhurst declared that he had twice changed his statement because of the noise.